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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Bradstreet's reports distributive trade quiet. —— U. S. transport Valencia has arrived at Manila with troops. —— Aguinaldo is reorganizing his army; the death of Gen. Montenegro, one of the Filipino leaders, is announced. —— The President yesterday named the twelve new warships recently provided for by Congress. —— In the U. S. Court at Charleston, S. C., a true bill was found against citizens charged with lynching postmaster Baker, colored, at Lake City, S. C.; the trial will begin Monday, Judge Brawley presiding. ——In a fight between Japanese and Chinese laborers in Hawaii, three of the latter were killed and many on both sides wounded. —— Thirteen lives lost, and several persons injured in a fire in New York city- ——New York markets: Money on call was firm at 5@15 per cent, the last loan being at 5 per cent.; cotton quiet, middling uplands 6 3-16c; flour was moderately active and steady, without change; wheat—spot easy, No. 2 red 81⅞c; corn—spot steady, No.2 42@43c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine firm at 43@43½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 7.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 59 deg.; 8 P.M., 63 deg.; maximum, 67 deg.; minimum, 51 deg.; mean, 59 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .30; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.31.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 17.6 feet.

SPECIAL RIVER WARNING.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7.—Observer, Wilmington, N. C.: Warnings are issued to day for a considerable rise in the Cape Fear river, to above the danger line at Fayetteville by Sunday morning. The river will rapidly subside Monday. C. F. VON HERMANN.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—For North Carolina—Fair and cooler Saturday; diminishing westerly winds. Sunday fair.

Port Almanac---April 8.

Sun Rises.................. 5.39 A. M.
Sun Sets.................... 6.26 P. M.
Day's Length............. 12 H. 45 M.
High Water at Southport 6.40 P. M.
High Water. Wilmington 10.10 P. M.

Tom Reed may retire from politics but it will not be by the Vice Presidency route.

Japan has the lightest light-house on record. It is built of bomboo. But nobody over there makes light of it.

Gen. Eagan isn't talking as much nor cussing now as emphatically as he did when he was sailing into Miles.

A young (?) woman in New York "hopes to see the day when kissing will be unknown." Very few of them want to have it known.

When Sockless Jerry Simpson equips himself with pencil, paste pot and shears and starts that paper he will sock it to the fellows he doesn't like.

There will be plenty of room in Kansas if the moving out procession keeps up. There are 100,000 fewer people in the State now than there were in 1890.

Prospective heir to $50,000,000, with $10,000,000 in hand, an income of $1,000 a day, and a $5,000,000 wife, young Mr. Vanderbilt ought to be able to scuffle along.

A Philadelphia man attempted to commit suicide because his wife pulled his beard in public. Some men are so uncongenial. They don't want their wives to have any fun.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* writes that Tom Reed has about made up his mind to retire from politics and take to literature. He could indite some very interesting reminiscences.

A Kansas man utilizes newspapers by tearing them into small pieces, soaking them in buttermilk and feeding them to his hens. He says it encourages them to lay. This is encouraging to Hon. Jerry Simpson, who is about to start a weekly paper.

Some crank who has been noting how time flies, has figured out for those who are anxious to know, that on April 30, 1902, at 10.40 A. M., 1,000,000,000 minutes will have elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era. And yet there are men who never have a minute to spare.

Left For Washington, D. C.

Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Wertenbaker left on the 7 P. M. northbound train yesterday for Washington, D. C., where, as previously announced, Dr. Wertenbaker has been ordered to do special service as smallpox expert. He expects to be away only temporarily. During his absence the Marine Hospital will be in charge of Dr. J. A. Mydegger, who arrived here from Washington yesterday for that purpose. He is registered at The Orton.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Under the provisions of a bill passed by the last Legislature entitled an "act to improve the roads in New Hanover county," an election has been ordered to be held May 2d to ascertain whether or not a majority of the qualified voters of the county favor the issuance of fifty thousand dollars in bonds for road improvement outside the corporate limits of the city.

The law says: "Said Board of Commissioners shall for at least thirty days preceding said election give public notice of said election and the purpose thereof by publication in one or more newspapers published in said county." As this has not been done, and cannot now be done, we do not see how a legal election can be held. The law says *at least* thirty days' notice must be given. If the Commissioners can call the election on twenty-three days' notice, they can call it on ten days' notice.

As is known to its readers, the STAR declared its opposition to this bond issue as soon as the bill was introduced in the Legislature. We favor a liberal annual tax for road improvement, but we are opposed to any increase in the bonded debt of the city of Wilmington just now. That debt already approximates $800,000, and the annual interest charges are nearly $43,000. But you will be told that these bonds are to be county bonds. Yea, verily—county bonds in name, but city bonds in substance. Go to the tax-books and you will find that the city of Wilmington pays *eight ninths* of the county taxes.

We heard some talk during the last campaign about "White Supremacy." Yet here we are submitting a question of vital importance to the people which, if carried at all, must be carried by the negro vote. Every negro whose name was on the registration books on the 8th of last November (and there are nearly three thousand of them) can vote on this bond issue, although, with few exceptions, they would contribute in taxes comparatively nothing towards the payment of the bonds or interest.

The STAR will probably have very little more to say on this subject. Nor will we open our columns to an interminable discussion of the question by correspondents. We wish simply to let it be understood (1) that we do not believe the proposed election will be a legal one, (2) that we do not favor the bond issue, and (3) that we do favor a county tax sufficient to build five miles of macadamized road every year.

But no bond issue through the negro vote.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. Gore—Mullets.
Mercer & Evans—Sole agents.
King Grocery Co.—Inspection.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Charles Fisher, colored, was put to work on the streets for ten days by order of the municipal court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly.

— Reports from Savannah indicate very little damage to the truck farms. It was cold enough, but the dry atmosphere and high winds warded off the frost.

— Charlotte Davis, colored, was tried by Justice Fowler yesterday for the larceny of cash to the amount of five dollars from Teresa Hill, also colored. The prosecution was adjudged malicious and frivolous, and the prosecutrix was taxed with the costs.

Bellamy-Dockery Contest

Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy was served yesterday with a notice by the contestant in the Congressional election case that evidence in rebuttal of that offered by the contestee at Maxton, N. C., will be heard in that town on Wednesday, April 12th, before Notary Jno. D. Jowers, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. The official notice is signed by B. F. McLean, Esq., special attorney for Dockery, and contains a list of nineteen witnesses, eight of whom are from Maxton, four from Wakulla, three from Alma, two from Floral College, and one each from Red Springs and Mill Prong. Wednesday, the 12th inst., is the first day of the ten allowed the contestant for testimony in rebuttal.

Arrested on Suspicion.

William Murphy, a young colored man, was arrested near Front street market last night by Policeman W. D. George on suspicion of larceny. He was offering for sale a number of shirts, socks and other articles, which are supposed to have been stolen from a dry goods store. While searching him at the City Hall, Janitor Breece discovered a heavy log-hook concealed under his coat. He will be tried this morning.

Excursion Boat "Martha."

The little excursion steamer *Martha*, of Yonkers, N. Y., which has been leased to ply during the Summer between Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C., came up to the city yesterday morning and coaled at Mr. J. H. Taylor's yard, after which she proceeded to her destination.

ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

Election Ordered Yesterday by County Commissioners to Decide Matter.

REGISTRARS WERE APPOINTED

Question of Contracting a Bonded Indebtedness for Road Improvement Will be Submitted to the Voters of New Hanover Monday, May 22d.

At an adjourned meeting of the County Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, the most important business transacted was the calling of an election to determine upon the issuance of bonds to the amount of $50,000 for the improvement of the public roads, under an act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly submitting the question to a vote of the people.

Col. Roger Moore presided at the meeting, and Commissioners Holmes and Barry were present.

The following persons were appointed registrars for the various precincts and the deputies were instructed to notify them that the books are to be opened on Monday, April 10th, and every day thereafter from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M., until the day of election, which the act provides is to be held the first Tuesday in May.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—W. McD. Evans.
Second Precinct—C. M. Harriss.
Third Precinct—Isaiah West.
Fourth Precinct—James Grady.
Fifth Precinct— W. A. Wright.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Junius G. Love.
Second Precinct—A. J. Hildreth.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—B. F. Boykin.
Second Precinct—C. D. Jacobs.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—A. L. DeRosset.
Second Precinct—W. H. Lane.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—R. H. McKoy.
Second Precinct—Theo. F. Swann.
Third Precinct—M. F. Dowling.
Fourth Precinct—Geo. W. Millis.

COUNTY TOWNSHIPS.

Cape Fear—James Cowan.
Harnett—C. H. Alexander.
Masonboro—D. J. Fergus.
Federal Point—J. A. Biddle.

It was ordered that the compensation of registrars be fixed at $1.50 per day and the polls and registration books be opened at the same places as on the day of election in last November.

Provisions of the Act.

The act under which the election is called empowers the County Commissioners to submit the question to the qualified voters of New Hanover on the first Tuesday in May and expressly provides that they "shall for at least thirty days preceding said election, give public notice of said election and the purpose thereof by publication in one or more newspapers published in said county."

The act further provides that the election shall be held and conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by law for holding elections for members of the General Assembly, but empowers the county commissioners to appoint registrars, judges of election or other officers necessary, and makes it optional with them as to ordering a new registration. It was decided by the meeting yesterday afternoon to have only a revision of the registration books of the election of November last.

Ballots to be used on the day of election are to have printed on them: "For Good Roads." or "Against Good Roads."

The amount of the bonds to be voted for is $50,000, issued in denominations not exceeding $1,000, and not less than $100. Interest on the same shall not exceed five per cent. per annum, with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually; the principal is payable or redeemable at any time not exceeding twenty-five years from the date of issue. None of the bonds so authorized shall be disposed of for a less price than their face value and the proceeds of any sale shall be turned over to the County Treasurer, who shall keep the amount with all accounts separate and distinct from other county funds, and shall execute a bond for the safe keeping of such funds at least fifty per cent. greater than the amount involved. The tax for the maintenance of the bonds shall be levied by the commissioners annually on the first Monday in June and is not to exceed eight cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property and twenty-five cents on the poll. It is to be collected as other taxes are paid, and shall be a separate fund and applied first to the payment of interest on bonds and then to the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds.

In connection with the construction and improvement of the public roads in the county with the funds, the commissioners are empowered to establish and maintain a chain gang, and work persons convicted of crime and sentenced to terms of penal servitude on said roads; they may purchase tools, machinery and appliances and other necessaries for the work on the roads.

The road beds constructed under provisions of the act shall not be less than twenty or more than thirty feet wide, at least twelve feet of which shall be macadamized.

The commissioners are furthermore empowered to elect by ballot a Road Commissioner, who shall execute a bond for the faithful performance of his duty in the sum of $2,500, his term of office being two years. His duties shall be the laying out of the roadways with the aid of an engineer and to require the superintendent to do his duty; the superintendent being employed by him with the necessary guards, etc., for working convict force. All money is to be paid out under the direction of the commissioners, who fix all salaries and compensation.

The Road Commissioner or any one acting under his authority, has the right to enter upon the lands of any person over whose premises the road may pass and use stone, earth, timber or any necessary material contiguous to the road. Any damages resulting thereby may be agreed upon and arranged by the commissioners. In case an agreement is not reached by claimant and commissioners, arbitration may be resorted to, appealable to the Supreme Court.

All Justices of the Peace and Mayors, who convict persons of crime within their jurisdiction, may impose punishment by sentence to the convict force. It also provides for prisoners from the Criminal Court of New Hanover and other counties, where such road system is not in force, in case the Judge holding such may so elect.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. S. A. L. Johnson, of Abbottsburg, was here yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. Pope, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, spent several hours in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. F. Lewis, of Ivanhoe, was among the visitors to the city yesterday,

— H. L. Stevens, Esq., of Warsaw, was in the city yesterday, attending to legal matters.

— Mr. W. R. Walker, of Currie, Pender county, was a welcome visitor to the city yesterday.

— Messrs. P. Boney and G. H. Robinson, of Wallace, were in the city on business yesterday.

— Mr. E. W. Griggs, a popular insurance man travelling from New York, is registered at The Orton.

— Master P. H. Hoge, Jr., left last night for Kenansville, where he will be the guest of Master Wayne Archer.

— Mr. Anson W. King left last night for Philadelphia to accept a position with the American Bell Telephone Company.

— Mr. W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, President of the Eastern Carolina Truckers and Fruit Growers' Association, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. S. Westbrook, of Faison, was here yesterday. He estimates the damage to truck by the recent severe weather at from 10 to 20 per cent.

— Mr. S. A. King, who has been in the turpentine business at Baxley, Ga., for a number of years, has returned to Wilmington, his former home, where he will reside in the future.

— Capt. Van Richardson, of Columbus, was in the city yesterday. As he took the "pitiless peltings of the storm" without an umbrella, a STAR representative who saw him concluded that his old-time vigor was returning.

A HANDSOME SODA FOUNTAIN.

Placed in the Palace Bakery—Most Improved Fountain in Wilmington.

The Palace Bakery has just added a handsome, new and especially well designed soda fountain to their already admirably apartmented salesroom. It was built by the Lippencott Company, the leading soda fountain manufacturers of the United States. The design and finish are in perfect harmony with the white and gold finish of the salesroom and furnishings. The fountain is fitted up for fifty varieties of drinks, has electric coolers, ice cream chamber, revolving syrup case and innumerable other especially desirable and in many instances novel features. The fountain is about 12 feet long, has a massive marble top with onyx trimmings. Mrs. Farrsi' idea in putting in the soda fountain is to have a place where ladies can be served in thoroughly elegant environments. They will be served either at the fountain or in the ice cream parlor back of the salesroom.

Smallpox Quarantine Raised.

Yesterday morning, after a thorough fumigation of the house by Health Officer Kirschbaum, Dr. McMillan raised the quarantine from the residence of Capt. W. S. Warrock, on Second, between Ann and Nun streets, in which Mr. Lewis Warrock has been confined for several weeks with smallpox. The patient had a light attack of the disease and has been apparently convalescent for some time, but with his accustomed care and painstaking, Dr. McMillan thought it best to maintain the quarantine until all possible danger had passed.

There is now not a genuine or suspected case of smallpox in the city.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

The weekly receipts of cotton and naval stores as posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange are as follows:

Week in 1899—cotton, 146 bales; spirits turpentine, 80 casks; rosin, 3,911 barrels; tar, 1,211 barrels; crude, 75 barrels.

Corresponding week in 1898—cotton, 1,074 bales; spirits turpentine, 126 casks; rosin, 2,623 barrels; tar, 1,269 barrels; crude, 5 barrels.

The above figures also represent the crop year receipts of naval stores, as the season begun with the week ending April 1st.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" AND "BLACK PATTI."

Strong Attractions Billed for Monday and Tuesday Nights—High Compliments by the Press.

The two theatrical attractions now billed for Monday and Tuesday night of next week give promise of proving especially interesting. The Savannah *News* says of "Rip Van Winkle" as played by Mr. Sam'l W. Glenn, billed for this city on Monday night.

"Mr. Samuel W. Glenn was seen at the theatre in two performances. The performance last night was a meritorious one and deserved a better audience.

"The interpretation which Mr. Glenn gave of Irving's famous character was natural refined and in every way excellent. It showed careful study of detail and in excellent conception of the role. His enunciation was perfect, and his movements graceful.

"Mr. Wm. H. Bokee, who appeared as Derrick von Slauss, gave a splendid, virile portrayal. Julia and Josie Rooney, two bright little children, as Hendrick and Lorena, were delightfully charming. They sang a pretty little song and danced gracefull."

Seats are now on sale at Gerkens at 75 cents.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of a recent date pays a high tribute to the "Black Patti Troubadours" billed for an entertainment next Monday night. Among other nice things the *Picayune* says:

Sisseretta Jones—(Black Patti, as she is called)—has taken New Orleans by storm; it was not the singer alone that won appreciation, for the clever company singly and collectively were received with great favor. While every opportunity is offered the star, there is a skit, "Coon-ey Island," in which genuine negro fun is given by genuine negroes. The skit is meant to illustrate the colored side of New York's famous frolic resort, and fun reigns with the rise of the curtain until the fall. Besides the run of humor there were many turns of singing and dancing, and each performer did well.

Seats are now on sale at Gerken's. The entire lower floor of the threatre will be reserved for white people.

RESCUED THREE MEN.

Captain Jorgensen Picked Up a White Man and Two Negroes in the Cape Fear River.

As the *Manila* was coming up from Southport on her regular afternoon trip yesterday quite an exciting incident occurred about six miles below the city, by which a white man and two negroes narrowly escaped a watery grave.

A boat containing three men was seen to put out from the shore, heading for mid stream, evidently intending to intercept and get aboard the *Manila*. They were several hundred yards above the steamer. They did not proceed very far before the heavy breakers capsized the boat and the three men were struggling manfully to keep their heads above water. They managed to get to a line of jetties, each man seizing hold of one and holding on until the *Manila* came up opposite them in the channel, when Capt. Jorgensen lowered a boat and went out to their rescue. The men were about exhausted and could not have held out much longer against the surging waves, which were unusually rough yesterday and last night. The white man was Mr. McCrary, a man about 60 years of age, who resides a few miles down the river.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—10 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 13 barrels rosin.

W., C. & A. Railroad—1 bale cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 22 barrels rosin, 24 barrels tar.

A. & Y. Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine, 57 barrels rosin, 23 barrels tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—3 casks spirits turpentine, 138 barrels tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—5 casks spirits turpentine, 225 barrels rosin, 49 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 11 bales; spirits turpentine, 17 casks; rosin, 317 barrels; tar, 234 barrels.

The Confederate Museum.

Owing to the severe weather conditions yesterday afternoon the museum of the Cape Fear Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy was not opened for the reception of relics and inspection by visitors. In future, though, the museum will be open every Friday afternoon and a committee will be on hand to receive all callers and show them over the museum as well as to take charge of and properly display any Confederate relics which may be sent to the museum. The ladies are especially anxious that all interested friends will feel free to call whenever the museum is opened.

Welsbach Patents.

Mr. C. M. Whitlock, in a note to the STAR, says:

As an item of news I give you the following information: After several very expensive law suits on the question of priority of the Welsbach patents during the varions, trials several injunctions were allowed. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, on February 5th, handed down Judge Shipman's final decision sustaining the Rawson patent, under which the Welsbach people have contended for their rights. This decision makes every manufactory, seller, or user of incandescent lights other than the Welsbach, an infringer.

Arranging for Truck Shipments.

Several members, of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association were in the city yesterday conferring with the railroad authorities with a view to perfecting the best possible arrangements for a refrigerator car service during the trucking season.

DAMAGE TO CROPS BY COLD WEATHER.

Reports to the Weather Bureau at Raleigh—Gov. Russell—The Cruiser Raleigh—The Railroads.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7.

Reports to the Weather Bureau, for the *Weekly Crop Bulletin*, to be issued next Tuesday, say that great damage has been done by the frost, snow and cold weather of the past few days. Strawberries, peas, potatoes, and other truck were injured most. The fruit prospects were also hurt. Peaches and plums were killed in many sections.

Governor Russell, who yesterday returned from Washington, thinks the cruiser *Raleigh* will be sent to Wilmington. While absent from the city, the Governor went to New York —on private business, he says.

The Southern Railway.

It was reported here yesterday that the Southern Railway had bought the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad. Vice President Andrews was seen and asked about the report. He said if such a purchase had been made he was not aware of it. He did not think the Southern had bought the road.

The contract has been awarded by the city for a house of detention in which persons who have been exposed to smallpox are to be quarantined It is near the pest house, and will cost $300.

A new in take pipe, put in by the water company here, has been completed and was used to-day for the first time. This will prevent the sulphuric acid contamination, which has rendered the water supply unfit for use.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston and the Raleigh & Augusta railroads were called to meet here yesterday, but no quorum being present the meeting was adjourned over till May 11th. The purpose of these meetings is to ratify the consolidation of the various branches of the Seaboard Air Line system, as provided for in the charters granted by the last Legislature. The failure to do so yesterday was that there are certain suits pending in Virginia that it is desirable should be first settled.

Public Printing.

The appeal bond in the public printing case, brought by Barnes Bros., and decided last week by Judge Brown, was filed to-day. The Supreme Court will be asked to advance the case on the docket and hear it at this term. If this request is granted the case will be agreed within the next ten days or two weeks.

The Fourth New Jersey regiment passed here over the Seaboard Air Line last night on their way home from Greenville, S. C., where they were mustered out of the service. The train was run in four sections.

Governor Russell.

Governor Russell has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Northern business men's meeting at Southern Pines (April 17th to 22nd). His subject will be "The Advantages that North Carolina Presents for Investment of Capital in Developing Her Resources." The day on which this address is to be delivered will be announced later.

The "Tolar-Hart & Holt Mills" (Fayetteville) was yesterday incorporated by the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are W. L. Holt, John R. Tolar, J. H. Hart, J. R. Tolar, Jr., and E. H. Williamson. The Charlotte Opera House Company was also incorporated. Its capital stock is $25,000.

Eight convicts were to-day sent from the penitentiary here to the Roanoke State farms. Nine were sent to Castle Hayne.

L'AGILE COTILLON CLUB.

Gave a Beautiful Easter German Last Night—Led by Mr. Cowan—The Participants.

The german in Germania Hall last night by L'Agile Cotillon Club served as a pleasing *finale* for the series of Easter week dances in this city. There were twenty couples on the floor and Mr. James H. Cowan, as club leader, directed the company through a series of pretty and difficult figures. There was excellent music by the Baltimore Italian Band. The couples in attendance were:

Mr. J. C. Angel with Miss Lizzie Peck; Mr. James Black with Miss Abbie Chadbourn; Mr. T. Ed Brown with Miss Kate Maffitt; Mr. J. G. Cotchett with Miss Jane Meares; Mr. W. C. Crow with Miss Lamb, of Norfolk; Mr. Champ McD. Davis with Miss Clark; Mr. Walter Daggett with Miss Olive Armstrong; Mr. F. N. DeRosset with Miss Mary Jennings Bellamy; Mr. J. H. Fry with Miss Nash, of Portsmouth; Mr. Geo. P. James with Miss Jennie Peck; Mr. H. J. MacMillan, Jr. with Miss Leonora Cantwell; Mr. E. A. Metts with Miss Talbulah DeRosset; Mr. Robt. Nash with Miss Lucy Latham; Mr. A. M. Parker, Jr. with Miss Sallie MacRae; Mr. J. B. Peschau with Miss Kate Harlowe; Mr. H. DeL. Southerland with Miss Lina Wiggins; Mr. S. R. Vick with Miss Mallett, of Fayetteville; Mr. W. W. Vick with Miss Clark, of Tarboro; Mr. O. A. Wiggins, Jr., with Miss Marie Peschau; Mr. Eckles, of Richmond, with Miss May Calder.

Wall Collapsed.

A section near the top of the brick wall in the rear of Mr. L. W. Bates' feed and sales stable, on Water street, collapsed yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock, several tons of brick having fallen on the shed built over the back door of the building. No damage of serious consequence was done to the horses in the stable, but for fear the remaining section of the wall should fall, Mr. Bates moved his stock of horses and mules to his old stand on Market street, now occupied by Mr. S. J. Davis.

Truck Quotations.

Florida strawberries are quoted in New York at 20 to 40 cents per quart. North Carolina lettuce, $2.00 to $3.50 per basket. Radishes, $1.00 to $3.00 Asparagus, $2.50 to $6.00 per dozen bunches. In Philadelphia, North Carolina lettuce, $5.00 to $8.00 per barrel.

OVER-DUE SCHOONER.

The C. C. Lister Anchored Off Cape Fear Bar Last Night.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

SOUTHPORT, N. C., April 7.—The schooner *C. C. Lister*, several days overdue, is reported to-night anchored off Cape Fear bar. The sea is too high for a tug to tow the schooner in to-night, but she will probably ride out the gale safely and enter to-morrow.

[The *Lister* cleared at New York for Wilmington, N. C., via Richmond, Va., and left the latter place for this port March 18th last.]

Church Notices.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Regular religious services at Seamen's Bethel will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. A. P. Tyre Seamen and rivermen are especially invited. All welcome.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Divine service at 11.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Sunday School at 4 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8.00 P. M. Seats free.

First Baptist Church, corner of Market and Fifth streets, Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor; 11 A. M., "The Master is here and calleth for thee;" at 8 P. M., "From Hill Difficulty to Enchanted Ground."

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. F. H. Farrington, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Fifth Street M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. every Sunday. Sunday School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7.30 P. M. Wednesdays. Public invited to all these services.

Owing to the absence of Rev. G. D. Bernheim, who is holding communion service in Newbern, there will be no divine service in St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church to-morrow. Sunday School at 9.30 A. M.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Services at Immanuel Church to-morrow, morning and night, will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Sampson county. Rev. Mr. Morton, the pastor, will preach at South River chapel in the morning, at Kerr's in the afternoon, and at Black River at night, in place of Rev. Kenneth McDonald, who is sick.

Bladen Street Methodist E. Church, southwest corner of Bladen and Fifth streets, Rev. B. B. Culbreth, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Grace M. E. Church, corner of Grace and Fourth streets. Pastor, Rev. A. P. Tyer. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Epworth League prayer meeting each Sunday 7 p. m. Sunday School, J. H. Davis, supt., 3.30 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. A cordial welcome to all. Visitors to the city especially invited. Seats free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MULLETS! MULLETS!

75 barrels Mullets.
100 barrels Sugar.
150 bags Coffee.
1700 barrels Flour.
1800 kegs Nails.
300 boxes Soap.
500 boxes Lye.

And quantities of other Groceries.
GET MY PRICES.
D. L. GORE,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Wilmington, N. C.
apr 8 tf

"They fit the feet as nature intended."

Sole Agents
FOR
"JENNESS MILLER" HYGIENIC SHOES
---For Women!

MADE of the very finest "Velvetta" kid. Graceful, perfect fitting and stylish. Constructed on strictly anatomical principles to fit the feet as nature intended!

We alone have them!

$3.50 Pr.

MERCER & EVANS.
115 Princess street.
apr 8 3t sa tu th

A Thorough Inspection

of our large assortment of delicious Crackers Biscuits, Wafers, Cakes, Preserves and Dried Fruit of all kinds will convince the most exacting that we have the choicest and best assortment of these dainty foods to select from, both in packages and loose.

Notwithstanding the advance in the price of Sugar, we are still selling **White Extra C at 5c per lb, and 17 lbs of Fine Granulated Sugar for $1.00. Best Table Butter 25c, and Pure Leaf Lard 7c.**

You will find at all times the finest foods at the lowest prices at

THE KING GROCERY CO.,
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
apr 8 tf

Smoking Hot.

ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
ALL THE HOTELS SELL
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
ALL THE GROCERS SELL
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
ALL THE SALOONS SELL
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
EVERYBODY TELLS YOU THEY SMOKE
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
A "testing of the pudding is chewing the bag."
SO SMOKE
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
A strictly "Gentleman's Smoke." Try 'em.
VOLLERS & HASHAGEN,
Sole Distributing Agents.
apr 2 tf

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

We have just received a large and select stock, which we offer to the trade at close figures: Flour, Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Bacon, Lard, Soaps, Meal, Rice, Bagging, Ties, Nails, Oysters, Peaches, Cakes, Cheese, Corn Beef, Baking Powders, Teas, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Tomatoes, etc. In fact,

Everything kept in a First-class Grocery Store.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

WILLIAMS BROS.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
fe 18 tf

Still Sold On Its Merits.

One Hundred and Eighty Quarts of FARRISS' PURE ICE CREAM sold and delivered Easter.

No Custard.

PALACE BAKERY.
apr 4 tf

Few days Only at the Unlucky Corner

BEST ROASTED LAGUYRA COFFEE
19c per pound.
FOUR CAKES NICE TOILET SOAP
For 15c.
Either or both to one customer, but quantity limited. So hurry if you want to GET THERE.
FRESH GINGER SNAPS
5c per pound.
S. W. SANDERS.
apr 1 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.
Dobson and Ring,
PRESENT
AMERICA'S FOREMOST COMEDIAN
Mr. Samuel W. Glenn
AND A SUPERB COMPANY,
In a Stupendous Scenic Production of Washington Irving's Quaint Legend
"Rip Van Winkle."
apr 7 3t

OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11.
WORLD-FAMOUS AND UNRIVALLED
BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS,
The Greatest Colored Show on Earth, and the biggest theatrical hit of the Century. Greeted everywhere by applauding multitudes. Thirty ecstasies in ebony who have set the entire world singing their fascinating and melodious coon ballads. A joyous blending of song, story and dance, by the merriest people under the sun.
The Cake Walk.
apr 7 3t fr sa tu

N. F. PARKER.
Furniture, Furniture Novelties
No. 17 S. Front St.

I have some goods for which there is not much demand during the Summer, and rather than carry them over will sell at any price.

While you are looking at these Bargains interview me on "SUMMER FURNISHINGS."

To accommodate those who cannot visit my store during the usual business hours, I will keep open Mondays and Thursdays till 8.30 o'clock P. M., and Saturdays till 10 P. M.
ma 28 tf

D. O'CONNOR.
Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved
ma 10 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

ONE MONTH'S CROP.

The month of March was prolific of Trusts, the State of New Jersey alone having turned out two hundred and fifty of them. The following dispatch from Trenton to the New York *Sun*, under date of March 31st, will give some idea of how the Trust manufacturing business is booming in that State:

> "Two hundred and fifty new companies have been incorporated here during the month of March, and the total capital of those authorized to issue stock and bonds of over $1,000,000 each amounts to $1,111,750,000. The incorporation fees received from these companies by the Secretary of State amount to $126,000. The average capital stock of the 250 companies is $4,447,000.
>
> The American Tobacco Company to-day certified an increase of its capital stock from $35,000,000 to $70,000,000. Following is a list of the largest trusts formed under New Jersey laws during March: American Woollen company, $65,000,000; American Ice Campany, $60,000,000; United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, $30,000,000; American Shipbuilding Company, $30,000,000; International Steam Pump Company, $27,000,000; New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, $25,000,000; Royal Baking Powder Company, $20,000,000; Havana Commercial Company, $20,000,000; United Electric Company, of New Jersey, $20,000,000; American Beet Sugar Company, $20,000,000; United Fruit Company, $20,000,000; Consolidated Street Car Company, $18,000,000; Indo-Egyptian Compress Company, $15,000,000; Compress Gas Capsule Company, $15,000,000; National Salt Company, $12,000,000; Park Steel Company, $10,000,000; American Brick Comany, $10,000,000; Continental Cement Comdany, $10,000,000; American School Furniture Company, $10,000,000; United Zinc and Lead Company, $6,000,000; National Cash Register Company, $5,000,000.

New Jersey has become a famous incubator of Trusts, because the laws of that State are such that no matter how rotten a concern may be it can get a charter in that State and be put on a legal footing. Hence every concern which does not care to have too many questions propounded hies away to New Jersey, puts in its application for a charter, and gets it forthwith on payment of the requisite fees.

It has been a matter of some curiosity why it is that so many Trusts are chartered in New Jersey, and why she should appear to have the monopoly in the charter business. Aside from the laws which make securing charters such an easy matter in that State there has been organized by some of the lawyers of the State a regular Trust chartering Trust, which for a stipulated consideration will attend to the fixing up of charters, organizing, and putting the charter through with neatness and dispatch, without the applicants giving themselves any bother about it. As the State seems to have a monopoly of the charter issuing this Trust—making Trust seems to have a monoply of building Trusts, putting them on a legal footing and starting them out to seek whom they may devour, to take in and do up the innocents, as it were. When these Trusts are chartered after the approved New Jersey method they proceed to have themselves listed in the New York and other stock exchanges and then they are in shape to take in the confiding lambs that may come their way.

Of course all these Trusts are not frauds. Some of them are *bona fide* concerns, intended to do business, and depend for their dividends on the business done, but the very large majority of them are purely speculative, gotten up by sharpers, who will in due time unload their stocks if they can, pull out with full pockets and leave their dupes to hold the empty bag and reflect upon the large amount of experience they have acquired.

Does any one suppose that concerns representing an alleged capital stock of over a thousand millions of dollars expect to do a legitimate business and depend for their dividends on the profits of that business? There is only one way, and that not a sure one, by which Trusts, so numerous, some of which are of such colossal proportions, can succeed by strictly pursuing the business for which they are ostensibly organized, and that is by driving all competition to the wall and securing an absolute monopoly in their business, such as the Standard Oil Trust and the American Sugar Trust have now. With this some of these many Trusts might succeed as business enterprises, but the majority of them will prove failures, and are doomed to collapse. If the collapse involved only the promoters of the schemes it would not be the occasion for many regrets or for much sympathy, but unfortunately when they go down they will take with them the thousands who, on the alluring representations made, invested their money in them. If these were all people who could afford to lose, it would not be so bad, but they will not be all of that class, for the large majority will be persons of moderate means who, tempted by the promises of large profits, bought the stock that the crafty schemers dumped upon them. The dumping is one of the objects in view when these concerns are listed in the stock exchanges, where they enter the ring with other gambling stocks.

One thing remarkable about the Trusts organized last month is the average capitalization of the 250 chartered in the State of New Jersey, nearly $4,500,000. It is not so long ago that a $4,500,000 Trust was looked upon as a very large affair, but here are 250 of them, each with a capital stock of that amount, a striking proof of how the Trust idea has spread and the concentration of capital become the rule instead of the exception. Some of the most colossal concerns in this country, which now do business running up into the hundreds of millions annually, were started on much less capital than that, but grew by legitimate business methods to their present proportions. There is a radical and essential difference between them and the mushroom Trusts that are now springing up daily. One was for business, the other for speculation; one honest, the other a fraud, which conceived in deception will end in disaster, not only to them but to their victims and possibly to the country.

NATIVE COPPER IN ROWAN.

Salisbury is very much excited over the discovery of native copper in the Gold Hill mine, about fifteen miles from that city, and if the accounts be true the people of that town may be excused for becoming somewhat elated. The following account of the mine and the discovery we find in the Charlotte *Observer*, written by its correspondent, H. E. C. Bryant, from Salisbury:

> "In 1840 the old Union mine was worked for gold. It was just after the time Gold Hill was first discovered. The mine was worked until iron pyrites and copper ores began to flow in so heavily that the gold could not be saved. Then it was abandoned as a gold mine. About 1861 it was worked a few months as a copper mine. But the war between the States and a fall in the price of copper caused the work to stop. At that time a Baltimore company owned the property. And the same company kept it up until December 31, 1898, when W. G. Newman, against the protests of all his business friends and mining experts, purchased the vein for $25,000 and began to clean out the shaft and prepare to work the mine. He was willing to risk his money on his brother's judgment. The work has been pushed rapidly on since the trade was made and now Mr. J. J. Newman claims that all his hopes have been realized. When the workmen got 150 feet below the surface they found, Mr. Newman claims, a very fine vein from 75 to 100 feet thick, showing native copper in a burst of the vein 60 feet high and more than 50 feet across. The ore is fine in quality and will yield 1,000 pounds of native copper to the ton of ore. Mr. J. J. Newman says now that everybody is willing to admit that he knew what he was talking about and doing. Prof. Carmichael, a confidential expert of the Calumet and Hecla mine, the richest copper mine in the world, has just left here. He and other experts from the East and West have told Mr. Newman and others that any wild or visionary statements that had been made about the mine are more than verified by the copper ore now being taken from the mine daily. Several weeks ago when the bottom of the shaft was reached, copper was found hanging on the sides of the shaft and in the cracks in the timbers used for various purposes. The copper had been precipitated and leaked out of the quartz. Since as the work has proceeded, copper has been found in all of its forms. The dip of the vein is almost vertical. In the property of the Union mine there are 450 acres."

It is predicted by mining experts and others who take an interest in mining that this discovery will make Salisbury one of the great mining centers of this country, and it probably will, for a $3,000,000 company has been organized to work this property, and the discovery will doubtless give a stimulus to prospecting and to the organizing of other companies. It will certainly draw the attention of capitalists to North Carolina, following so close upon the rich discoveries in Granville, Person and other counties, in which much capital is now being invested.

Years ago, before the civil war, and for a few years afterwards, Salisbury was somewhat of a mining center, for mining for gold, but more for copper, was extensively carried on in surrounding counties. The copper was a sulphuret and the cost of working the ores, with the fall in the price of copper, made the mining unprofitable and work was suspended. But the discovery of native copper is a new thing and will doubtless give a big boom to the copper mining business.

MR. DENBY DOES NOT BLAME US.

Mr. Charles Denby, who was for some time Minister to China, has an article in a recent number of *The Forum*, discussing the Philippine question, in which he says:

> "We, who are a trifle progressive, are called 'imperialists,' because we are not going to allow the poor Filipinos to vote. Probably we are not going to allow them to vote until we are satisfied they can vote intelligently; but, just as certainly, when the time comes that the islanders are qualified to exercise the right of suffrage they will get it. In all human probability they will secure it sooner than some of the negro population in some of the Southern States. Gentlemen of the South, gentlemen of Dixie—some of us imperialists do not blame you at all for taking all possible legal measures to protect your cherished rights. Will you not forgive us, if we pursue the same policy with regard to a new and untried race?"

But the fact is Mr. Denby couldn't say anything else without out putting himself and the imperilists with whom he is co-operating in an inconsistent position, for they could not make intelligence the test of the franchise, denying it to the Filipinos because they did not come up to the test, and then find fault with the Southern people for doing the same thing as to the negro. But there are imperialists not so frank as Mr. Denby who insist that intelligence should rule in the Philippines, but at the same time insist that the negro shall go on voting to rule the white man, that the white man has no constitututional right to protect himself from the ignorant voter and that if he does he should be punished for it by reducing the representation in the Electoral college and in the House of Representatives of those States which pass laws to protect themselves.

But there is no parity between the Southern States and the Philippines, for the Philippines belong to the Filipinos. We are there by force and deception. We have no right to be there and no rightful claim on these islands. We are simply forcible trespassers while we remain there with a view to permanent occupation. But the South belongs to the white people. It is theirs by right, which has never been and can never be questioned. Negro suffrage was forced upon them for purely partisan purposes, and they got rid of it, as they have the right to get rid of it, in a lawful way. There is no more parity between the two cases than there is between light and darkness. The Southern white man disfranchise the negro to protect himself from negro domination. The imperialist denies the franchise to the Filipinos to dominate over them. A distinction with a very material difference.

BOOK NOTICES.

The free-thinker will find an interesting list of contents in *The Metaphysical Magazine* for April, which has a breezy way of discussing questions old and new. Published by the Metaphysical Company, 465 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Sanitarian, for April, presents as its leading article a lengthy and instructive one on "Sand Filtration of Public Water Supplies," followed by others which the reader of medical and sanitary topics will find valuable. Address A. N. Bell, M. D., Editor, 337 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The four leading articles in the April number of *Gunton's Magazine* are "Trade Union Leadership;" "Grave Errors in our Public School System;" "Function of Art in Economic Evolution" and "Labor Conditions on European Railroads." Published by The Gunton Company, Union Square, New York.

Self-Culture, for April, presents the literary reader and student with a number of interesting, thoughtful articles. The three leading articles, "The Newer Citizenship," "Bread, Meat and Population" and "Constitutional Government Imperilled" are very interesting. Published by The Werner Company, Akron, Ohio

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Rapid transit hasn't been introduced in Siam yet. The Siamese believe it takes the soul seven days to make the trip from Siam to heaven, and they help it along with prayer for seven days.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Bishop of East Carolina.

April 9, Sunday 1st after Easter, M. P., Christ Church, Rockfish.
April 9, Sunday 1st after Easter, E. P., S. Andrew's, Flea Hill.
April 16, Sunday 2nd after Easter, M. P., Christ Church.
April 16, Sunday 2nd after Easter, E. P., S. Cyprian's, Newbern.
April 17, Monday, S. Thomas', Craven Co.
April 18, Tuesday, S. Paul's, Vanceboro.
April 19, Wednesday, E. P., Stonewall.
April 20, Thursday, Com., Stonewall.
April 21, Friday, Grace Church, Trenton.
April 25, Sunday 3rd after Easter, M. P., S. John's, Wilmington.
April 23, Sunday 3rd after Easter, E. P., Good Shepherd, Wilmington.
April 30, Sunday 4th after Easter, M. P., S. James', Wilmington.
May 7, Sunday 5th after Easter, Lake Waccamaw.

NASAL CATARRH quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large, for 50 cents, is mailed by Ely's Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

LUNCH TIME TOO SHORT.

A home-keeping friend of mine and I took lunch together the other day. He had never been out of the State of Ohio, while I was just back from three years' residence and travel in India. "Now," said my innocent companion as he sipped his coffee, "we have half an hour yet before us; suppose you tell me all about India. You talk and I'll listen.

An attack of lockjaw could not have shut off my speech more completely. At last I managed to articulate: "Excuse me; it's too big a subject. Come to me some time when we can both spare an *entire month*, and I'll invest the whole of it in telling you a *part* of what little I know about India."

And yet I am confronted this blessed moment with a task even more puzzling and complicated—to tell all about the human liver. Nothing could be better, if it were possible. But it isn't; not at one sitting. So I will turn this man's letter over to you exactly as he wrote it, and perhaps venture a word or two at the end.

"Several years ago I found myself in such a condition that I could neither sit, stand or lie without great pain. My nights were full of suffering. I would roll from side to side in vain efforts to secure an easy position, so I could go to sleep. But every turn of my body seemed to cause me more pain than the last. The experience was so continuous that I used to dread to have the night come.

"In the morning the pain would catch me in the back of the head and give me sudden twists in the back of the neck. It took all the courage I could muster to get out of bed at all. When I tried to stand erect on my feet it felt as though knives were piercing my thighs and legs.

"During the day I would have attacks in my spine which involved my head and seemed to extend to all the leading nerves in my body. These attacks were often so sudden they made me dizzy. I lost my appetite and was disqualified for mental effort. I felt so dull and heavy in both mind and body that I lost all interest in everything. I was moody, disheartened and discouraged. To me the future appeared as unwholesome and discolored as my own yellow skin and eyes

"Many people had recommended Warner's Safe Cure to me and I made up my mind to try it. The result was beyond my expectations or hopes. Up to that time I had been in such misery that I would alternately stand on one foot, and then on the other to ease the pain, but before I had finished the first bottle of the Safe Cure I felt a change for the better. After having taken five bottles in all—a time covering perhaps as many weeks, the pain was entirely gone and I enjoyed the unspeakable blessing of good health. From these facts, when people ask me my opinion of Warner's Safe Cure, you can imagine what my answer is. Edmund Stevens Jacques, Wayne Ave., Germantown, Pa."

Now if the reader will lend me his ears for a minute I will say a few plain words suggested by the above letter

The complaint which gave Mr. Jacques such an unhappy experience was that form of rheumatism commonly called sciatica Few diseases are more painful and prostrating. Our friend has in no way exaggerated the torments which it is capable of inflicting. If the ancient inquisitors, who sought to correct heresy by means of bodily pain, could have imposed at will the agonies of acute rheumatism they might have spared themselves the use of the rack, the thumbscrew, the boot, and others of their amiable devices. For few men but would change their creed quicker than a wink to get rid of this variety of torture.

Now here is the point in a nutshell: *All forms of rheumatism and gout are caused by the poison known as uric acid; and uric acid is produced in the system and retained there by a torpid liver.* Paste this fact up on the walls of your memory where you can see it at a glance, as you are not likely to get hold of any more important information this year.

In other words, cure liver and kidney complaint and you cure rheumatism, gout, sciatica and most other kinds of nerve pain. And the agent to do it with is Warner's Safe Cure. This shows why, as I said at the outset, Liverland is a bigger country than India.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The latest reports from the Spanish ships sunk near Santiago show that Admiral Schley did his work in the most thorough manner. The Swedish company which had undertaken the work of salvage announces that the wrecks are not worth raising.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

— Why did Secretary Alger take his old "business partner" with him to the islands on the quiet indorsement of an official supposed to represent the Government? The good name of the President is in danger while he allows such an official to keep this pose on such ground.—*Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen, Dem.*

— "Eagan, according to testimony, seems to have been little more than a blasphemous dotard, who did the work of others in a rather bungling fashion," comments the *Baltimore, American*, (rep.) "Alger is the responsible party. He removed the check on the contractors when he broke up the inspector-general's department, and it would be undignified for the court to go gunning after lesser game."—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

— There has been but little evidence to connect Senator Hanna with the beef frauds; nevertheless, he is prompt to make a broad disclaimer of any complicity in them. His disclaimer may or may not be accepted at its face value, but it is noticeable that Secretary Alger, against whom there is much testimony and more suspicion, is keeping very silent.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Kinston *Free Press*: The doctors estimate that about six thousand people have been vaccinated in this county. Most of those vaccinated live in Kinston.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Mrs. John L. Brown has a canary bird that is thirteen years old. She raised it and by good attention he has lived longer than most canary birds do. He is showing his age very much, but still sings sweetly at times.

— Winston *Journal*: A gentleman from the country was in the city this morning, and says the blackberries are not all killed as has been reported. He says that as long as the plant puts out green leaves they are all right, and that is the case at present.

— Nashville *Graphic*: At his home near Neuse, last Sunday, Mr. Ezra Bullock died of heart failure. Mr. Bullock was born in Edgecombe county and during the struggles in battle in the sixties was a member of Co. I, Forty-fifth regiment.

— Dunn *Union*: The wheat crops are looking well throughout this section. —— Farmers are badly behind with their work. Many of them have done but little ploughing as yet. —— We learn from the farmers that the peach crop will be almost a failure. Many trees have not bloomed at all and few blooms on any. The cold of this week has probably killed all that bloomed.

— Southport *Standard*: A fire occurred here on Saturday last, burning the home owned by Mrs. Alice Thees, of Wilmington, and occupied by Mr. J. A. Temple and family. The latter had just left the premises for church, when the smoke was noticed rising, which proved to be from the burning house. Mr. Temple reached the place in time to save only a very little of the fupiture and contents of the house.

— In Ring Parlance—Miss Fox—"Papa, why does a young man give his fiancee a diamond ring?" Mr. Fox—"Oh, that's the forfeit he puts up to insure a fight."—*The Jeweler's Weekly.*

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— It is an awful shock to find that we have been polite to people who were not worth it.—*Puck.*

— Ladies Courageous: "Who are the chief heroines in modern English fiction?" "The women who read the fiction."—*Chicago Record.*

— "Some men can take new furniture and make it look as if it was made a century ago," says a journalist. So can some children.—*Tit Bits.*

— "I can't make head or tail of that turtle," said the frog. "It's all the same," croaked his mate, jocularly.—*Philadelphia North American.*

— Dorothy—"Wasn't Marguerite strict about keeping Lent?" Alice—"Indeed, she was; she wouldn't allow any but clergymen to propose to her."—*Life.*

— Traveller—"How long does it take to boil eggs soft or hard?" Dining Car Chef—"Eggs, soft, a mile and a half; eggs hard, four miles."—*Chicago Record.*

—"A man has to die to make anything out of life insurance," said the citizen. "Oh, no," replied the insurance agent, blandly; "I never died yet."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Sarcasm on Easter Morning.—Mrs. Hichurch.—"There were more expensive hats than this." Mr. Hichurch—"Is it possible? I suppose they were not becoming."—*Puck.*

— "What do you think of this new trick of photographing sound waves?" asked the pseudo-scientific boarder. "It ought to aid in securing speaking likenesses," answered the Cheerful Idiot.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Spoiled the Party.

"You weren't at the Joneses'," said the girl with the brown cape.

"No, I wasn't, and I'm awfully sorry. You see, I would have been there, but you"—

"Well, you ought to be glad that you weren't."

"Why, what was the matter? I always thought everybody had a good time when they went to the Joneses', for I believe"—

"It was the dullest thing I ever saw. You know, it was to be a sort of talk party."

"Yes. Everybody was to get in groups and talk about things. Now, for my part, I like"—

"But it wasn't. We just sat and looked at each other all the evening, and everybody went home feeling uncomfortable."

"You don't say! Why, what was the matter? Did anything happen?"

"I am not sure whether to say yes or no. You see, it was this way: The pianist didn't come, and there wasn't anybody there who could play the piano, so of course we couldn't talk, and we all sat there bored until it was time to go."—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Actor of Shakespeare's Day.

He had trim, straight legs, this stranger, and a slender, lithe body in a tawny silken jerkin. Square shouldered, too, was he, and over one shoulder hung a plum colored cloak bordered with gold braid. His long hose were the color of his cloak, and his shoes were russet leather, with rosettes of plum and such high heels as Nick had never seen before. His bonnet was of tawny velvet, with a chain twisted round it, fastened by a jeweled brooch through which was thrust a curly cock feather. A fine white Holland linen shirt peeped through his jerkin at the throat, with a broad lace collar, and his short hair curled crisply all over his head. He had a little pointed beard, and the ends of his mustache were twisted so that they stood up fiercely on either side of his sharp nose. At his side was a long Italian poniard, in a sheath of russet leather and silver filigree, and he had a reckless, high and mighty fling about his stride that strangely took the eye.—John Bennett in St. Nicholas.

Choked a Leopard to Death.

Carl Akeley, taxidermist of the Field Columbian museum, who went to Africa with other scientists after specimens of large game for the institution, has had an experience out of the common. He and a native were hunting one day, when he saw a leopard crouched all ready to spring upon him. A shot hurriedly fired from a rifle pricked the beast in one hind leg, and the next instant the man and leopard were in a mix up that was mighty serious for both, but more especially for the man. Akeley, however, has got powerful arms and a good grip, and that saved him. He got the leopard by the throat and choked it to death, with no other injury than a lacerated arm.—New York Sun.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℘ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6¼	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 30
BEESWAX ℘ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	51	@	53
Virginia Meal	52	@	55
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℘ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℘ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 00	@	4 25
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	65
HIDES—℘ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6¼
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℘ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	1½	@	1⅝
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
Common mill	5 00	@	6 50
Fair mill	6 50	@	8 00
Prime mill	8 50	@	10 00
Extra mill	10 00	@	10 50
MOLASSES ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℘ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝	@	5¾
Standard A	5	@	5½
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¾	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℘ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 7, 1899.

SCHOONERS.

Edna & Emma, 175 tons, Richardson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Florance A, 147 tons, Strout, Geo Harris, Son & Co.
Gem, 489 tons, Foss, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Greenwood (Br) 1,253 tons, Mehegen, E Peschau & Co.
Venetia (Br) 2,333 tons, MacDougal, Heide & Co.

BARQUES.

Burkley, 610 tons, Bonneau, Gavassa Guano Co.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 39¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 39 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 95 cents per barrel for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at 95 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 27@26½c; rosin, nothing doing; tar firm, 90 cents; crude turpentine quiet at $1.40 @1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	17
Rosin	317
Tar	234
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—2 casks spirits turpentine, 372 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 9-16 cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	4 15-16 "
Low Middling	5 9-16 "
Middling	6 "
Good Middling	6 5-16 "

Same day last year middling 6c.

Receipts—11 bales; same day last year, 10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80 @90c.

CORN—Firm; 45 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 9 to 10c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Money on call was firm at 5@15 per cent, the last loan being at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486¼ for demand and 484@484¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485½ and 487@487½. Commercial bills 483½@484. Silver certificates 60@60½. Bar silver 59⅝. Mexican dollars 47¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds weak. U. S. 3's, 108; U. S. new 4's, registered, 129¾@130¾; do. coupon, 129¾@130¾; U. S. 4's 112¼@113; do. coupon, 113¼@114; do. 2's 99½; U. S. 5's, registered, 113@114; do. 5's, coupon, 112@114; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 108¼. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 70; Chesapeake & Ohio 26¾; Manhattan L 117¼; N. Y. Central 138¼; Reading 23; do. 1st preferred 65; St. Paul 126¾; do. preferred 169; Southern Railway 12¾; do. preferred 50¼; American Tobacco 221; do. preferred 140; People's Gas 120; Sugar 157¼; do. preferred 116; T. C. & Iron 56⅛; U. S. Leather 6¾; do. preferred 72¼; Western Union 93¼.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 43@43½c.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 39½c; no sales. Rosin steady and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—Spirits turpentine 40c; sales 419 casks; receipts 708 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 233 barrels; receipts 2,476 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Very little interest was manifested in cotton futures by either professionals or outside investors to-day. Our market opened steady at an advance of two to three points, this improvement following the appearance of a few Southern buying orders and quite bullish initial English cables. Later cables proved less encouraging which, with a withdrawal of New Orleans support, together with reports of a failure in Wall street, caused a reaction to last night's figures. Light to killing frosts were again reported in the southwestern States and in the old portions of the belt preparations were being retarded by rains. The market closed steady net unchanged to three points higher.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; April 5.82, May 5.86c, June 5.90c, July 5.95c, August 5.95c, September 5.92c, October 5.96c, November 5.97c, December 6.00c; January 6.03c; February 6.05c; March 6.10.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; sales 390 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 2,030 bales; sales 390 bales; stock 153,888 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 14,582 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,154 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 3,776 bales; stock 711,128 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 70,635 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,243 bales; exports to France 7,864 bales; exports to the Continent 18,093 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 7,655,604 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,151,762 bales; exports to France 664,797 bales; exports to the Continent 2,375,306 bales.

April 7.—Galveston, easy at 5 15-16c, net receipts 2,819 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 122 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 6⅛c, net receipts 618 bales; Boston, dull at 6 3-16c, net receipts 523 bales; Wilmington, nominal at 6c, net receipts 11 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 9-16c, net receipts 118 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 1,389 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5 11-16c, net receipts 5,409 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 280 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 1,550 bales; Augusta, dull at 5 15-16c, net receipts 57 bales; Charleston, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 5 bales.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1898: Galveston, 2,106,614 bales; New Orleans, 1,983,779; Mobile, 248,283; Savannah, 1,023,924; Charleston, 356,809; Wilmington, 289,965; Norfolk, 598,888; Baltimore, 39,720; New York, 117,137; Boston, 282,729; Newport News, 17,023; Philadelphia, 43,863; Brunswick, 245,741; Port Arthur, 19,765; Pensacola, 170,997; Port Royal, 10,865. Total, 7,655,604.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour was moderately active and steady, without change; Minnesota bakers $3 00@3 20. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red 81¼c; options opened steady on covering, but developed extreme weakness in consequence of easy cables, weakness in stocks, liquidation and big Argentine shipments; later prices rallied on bad crop news but finally eased off again through unloading and closed weak at ¼@⅜c net decline; No. 2 red May closed 76⅝c; July closed 76⅜c; September closed 74⅝c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 42@43c; options opened easy on cable news and ruled weak all day with wheat; speculation was very light; closed weak at ⅛c net decline; May closed 39⅝c; July closed 39⅞c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2, 33½c; options dull. Lard dull; Western steam closed $5 55; April $5 62½, nominal; refined steady. Pork quiet: mess $9 00@9 50. Butter steady; Western creamery 17 @21½c; do. factory 12½@15c; Elgins 21½c; imitation creamery 13½@18½c; State dairy 14@20. Cheese firm; large white 12@12½c. Rice firm. Potatoes steady; New York $1 50@2 50; Long Island $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets $2 00@3 50. Cotton seed oil—prime crude 22½c. Petroleum barely steady. Cabbage quiet. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing 6⅝c; mild steady; Cordova 8 @14c. Sugar—Raw strong and tending upward; fair refining 4c; centrifugal 96 test 4½c; molasses sugar 3⅞c; refined strong; mould A 5½c; granulated 5⅛c.

CHICAGA, April 7.—Demoralization in securities to day in association with a slack foreign demand and heavy Argentine shipments to Europe weakened wheat. Crop damage news was a menace, however, checking any important decline, and May closed at a loss of ⅛c. Corn and oats declined ⅛@⅛c each. Pork improved 5⅛ and 6c and lard and ribs left off unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cash quotations: Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat—No 2 spring 70@72c; No. 3 spring 65@70c; No. 2 red 73@76c. Corn—No. 2 34¼@34¾c. Oats—No. 2, 27¼@27½c. No. 2 white, free on board, 30@31c; No. 3 white 29¼@30c. Pork, per bbl. $9 20 @9 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 22½ @5 25. Short rib sides, loose, $4 50@4 90. Dry salted shoulders, $4 37½@4 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 00@5 10. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 26.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, May 72¾@72⅞, 71¾, 71⅛c; July 72¾@72⅞, 73, 71⅞, 72¼c. Corn—May 34¼@34⅜, 34⅜, 34⅜@34½, 34¼@34⅜; July 35¼@35⅜, 35⅜, 35⅛@35¼, 35¼@35⅜c; September 36⅛, 36⅛, 35¾, 35⅞c. Oats—No. 2 May 26¾@26⅞, 26¾@26⅞, 26½, 26½; July 26⅛ 26⅛, 25⅞, 25⅞. Pork, per barrel—May $9 20, 9 30, 9 15½, 9 30; July $9 35, 9 40, 9 30, 9 40. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 30, 5 32½, 5 30, 5 30; July $5 42½, 5 42½, 5 40, 5 42½; September $5 55, 5 55, 5 52½, 5 55. Ribs, per 100 lbs, May $4 77½, 4 77½, 4 75, 4 77½; July $4 90, 4 90, 4 87½, 4 90; September $5 02½, 5 02½, 5 00, 5 02½.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower—Spot and month 75½@75¾c; May 76@76¼c; July 75c asked. Southern wheat by sample 70@76½c. Corn easier—Spot and month 38⅛@38⅜c; May 37¼@38½c; June 39½c asked. Southern white corn 41c asked. Oats dull; No. 2 white 35@35½c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 7, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand, prices firm. American middling 3⅜d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,200 bales American. Receipts 7,000 bales, including 6,200 bales American.

Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.); April 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; April and May 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; May and June 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyer; June and July 3 21-64d seller; July and August 3 21-64d seller; August and September 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyer; September and October 3 20-64d buyer; October and November 3 20-64d seller; November and December 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; December and January 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; January and February 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; February and March, 3 20-64d buyer.

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Elopement In a Bread Basket.

The story runs that Lord Compton fell in love with the only child of Sir John Spencer, one of the most opulent of London's merchant princes, proverbially known at the time as "rich Spencer." A writer in The Pall Mall Magazine tells the story. Sir John, he says, by no means approved of the advances of the young courtier, and positively refused his consent to the marriage. The course of true love, however, never running smooth, Lord Compton devised a plan to outwit Sir John and carry off his ladylove.

A bribe to the baker enabled him to disguise himself and deliver the loaves one morning. As soon as the basket was emptied the lady got in, and Lord Compton was boldly carrying his precious load down stairs when he was met by Sir John, who, luckily not recognizing him, gave him a sixpence as a reward for being so early, observing that that was the way to thrive. On discovering the truth Sir John was so angry that he disinherited his daughter, and the quarrel was only made up through the intervention of Queen Elizabeth, who invited him to stand sponsor with her for a child, whom he promised to adopt—to find it was his own grandson.

Why They Raise Hay.

While I was up in Canada last summer a venerable inhabitant told me the reason why the farmers of the Dominion raise so much hay. He said that two or three centuries ago tithes were imposed for the benefit of the church upon all agricultural products, and a list was made of them. The farmers were compelled to give the church one bushel in 26 of everything they produced, whether it was apples, potatoes, wheat, corn, onions, turnips or any other grain or vegetable. Everything that grows was on the list except hay, which for some reason was omitted, he doesn't know why. Perhaps it was a mistake, but it is more likely the hay crop was so insignificant in those times that it was overlooked.

In 1764, when Canada passed from French to British rule, the tithing law was confirmed and ratified by the treaty and continues in force until this day in the province of Quebec and wherever the Catholic church is strong. Therefore, to escape tithes the farmers raise hay.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Nubian Weaving.

In times past the Nubians wove their own clothing, but of late years, owing to the introduction of Manchester cottons, which are more easily and even cheaply obtained, this industry is dying out, being confined almost entirely to the particolored robes worn by the chiefs. A coarse cotton grows wild in the alluvial deposits along the banks of the rivers, but the best kind comes from the Abyssinian valleys. This is spun into yarn, the Nubian spindle being an exact counterpart of that used by Greek and Roman women many centuries ago, while the rude hand loom with which the thread is woven into cloth resembles in every particular those depicted on ancient Egyptian monuments.—Harper's Magazine.

PHIDIAS AND HIS JUPITER.

How the Great Master Came to Make His Famous Statue.

E. H. House, writing in The St. Nicholas of "Statues Worth Their Weight in Gold," tells how Phidias came to make his colossal "Jupiter." A more vainglorious set of men than the Athenian "old masters" never existed, he says. They gave themselves the airs of sovereigns, not to say demigods. Among the haughtiest of them was Phidias, who was thought by many to be the greatest of all sculptors. He lived a century before Praxiteles and was selected by Pericles, the ruler of Athens, to adorn the Parthenon—that beautiful temple which is still standing, though its artistic decorations have been lost or carried to other countries. Some of the friezes carved by Phidias are now in the British museum.

The glory of the Parthenon was his gigantic image of the goddess Minerva, nearly 40 feet high and made of ivory overlaid with gold. He gave so much offense by his arrogance that his enemies were always watching for a chance to do him harm. At one time they accused him of stealing some of the gold from the statue, but the gold plates were taken off and weighed, and his innocence thus proved. Then it was discovered that two of the figures he had placed upon Minerva's shield were likenesses of himself and Pericles, and a cry of impiety was raised against him, in consequence of which he was banished from the city.

He took his revenge in a curious way. The Minerva had been universally considered his noblest work, but now he proclaimed that he would surpass it for the benefit of the people of Elis, another Grecian town, in which he had sought refuge. The Athenians declared that this was impossible, but a little while later, when he set up his colossal Jupiter, they were compelled to acknowledge that their goddess was eclipsed. The citizens of Elis adopted Phidias with acclamations and decreed perpetual honors to his family. His loss was deeply lamented by Pericles, whose ambition it was that Athens should lead the world in cultivation and refinement and who delighted to surround himself with eminent scholars and artists of all kinds—musicians and painters, as well as sculptors.

A MASSACRE OF HORSES.

Disgusting First Act of the Bullfight at Valencia.

The first act of the bullfight at Valencia might be called the massacre of the horses. There is no pretense of fighting, and the picador rarely attempts to save his horse, although nothing would be easier. On the contrary, the horse is deliberately offered to the bull, with the very considerable chance, of course, that the picador himself may be wounded through his pads or as he rolls over with his horse. The horses are old and lean, one eye is often bandaged, and if, as they often do, they press back in terror against the barrier or become unmanageable, a red coated chulo comes forward and takes the bridle, and another follows with a stick, and the horse is led up to the bull and placed sideways to receive the charge.

The bull, who has not the slightest desire to attack the horse, is finally teased into irritation by the red coats and the pink cloaks, which are tossed and flaunted before him. He paws the ground, puts down his head and charges. The pike pricks him, and his horns plunge into the horse's belly or are caught on the loose wooden saddle, or, as happened when I was there, scrape the picador's leg. The cloaks are flourished again, and the bull follows them. Then the horse, if he is still on his feet, is again turned to the bull. There is a great red hole in him, and the blood drips, but he is dragged and beaten forward. The bull plunges at him a second time, and this time he rolls over with his rider, who scrambles out from under him, his yellow clothes stained with red.

Then one chulo takes the bridle and beats the horse on the head, and another chulo drags him by the tail, and, if he can, he staggers to his feet. He is literally falling to pieces; he has not ten minutes to live, but the saddle is thrown on him again and the picador helped into the saddle. He makes a few steps, the picador drives his heels into him, and then jumps off as he falls for the last time and lies kicking on the ground, a torn and battered and sopping mass.—Saturday Review.

Coppee's Unplayed Play.

It was some 25 years after the commune had reigned in France that Francois Coppee suffered the greatest disappointment of his life. His play called "The Pater" was submitted to the readers for the Comedie Francaise and accepted. It had successfully passed through the various ordeals through which a play must go before it finally appears at the famous theater, and the preparation for its production had been completed, even to the final rehearsals of the artists, when the government interfered and interdicted it. The French were still so sensitive on the subject of the commune that the authorities refused to allow the production of a play dealing with an incident of that time.

The managers of the theater were enraged, the artists in despair and every one was in a panic over the affair except Coppee, who admitted that he was thunderstruck and that the failure to have his play produced at the Comedie Francaise dashed one of the ambitions of his life. He assumed a disdainful air, however, was sarcastic at the expense of a government that was afraid of a one act drama, and announced that if the minister by whose order the play was forbidden expected that the author would plead for a reversion of the verdict he had made the greatest mistake of his life.

Aptly Criticised.

One of the best criticisms of Scott's novels was given by an Irish cobbler, as related in the biography of William Stokes.

Dr. Stokes had often loaned the cobbler odd volumes of Scott to read. Walking beside him one day on the road the doctor said:

"Well, Denny, what did you think of the last book I lent you?"

"It's a great book intirely, docther, an Sir Walter Scott's a thrue historian."

"I'm inclined to agree with you," replied Dr. Stokes. "But what do you mean exactly by calling him a true historian?"

"I mane, your honor, he's a thrue historian because he makes you love your kind."

Few Class Distinctions In Siberia.

There is not much caste or class distinction in Siberia, and the few social rules are lax. The Russian Siberians mingle freely with the native tribes, and their customs and habits have, in consequence, been considerably modified. I have often seen groups of boys playing on the street where the Kirghiz or Buriat boys were mixed indiscriminately with the Russians. From their dress or language it was impossible to distinguish them, for both costume and language were a strange mixture. Only the peculiar features of the native or the more slovenly appearance of the Russian would betray the slightest difference. It is an old saying that you "scratch a Russian and find a Tartar." It might be more appropriately said—at least, of the Russian peasant—that you scrape the dirt off a Russian and find a clean Tartar, for the latter are decidedly the more cleanly.—St. Nicholas.

A False Alarm.

"Oh, John, dear," said Mrs. Nervous, "I'm so glad you've come home! I want you to go right out and have that new neighbor of ours arrested. He has been beating his wife and family all the morning, and the way they moan is too horrible for anything! It has thrown me into hysterics and a nervous headache, and—there, there! Do you hear that? Isn't it awful?"

But John, dear, looked out the window and only smiled.

"Why, what do you mean?" screamed his wife. "Are you as heartless as he? Will you, too, look on and hear a poor woman and her innocent children beaten to"—

"There, there, my dear, calm yourself! It's only the pulley on the new building that's going up on the next corner. It needs a little oil."—Detroit Free Press.

Words to Be Eliminated.

I wish to call attention to the use of certain question begging adjectives in a way which I hope to see largely eliminated from philosophical discussion.

In characterizing another's doctrine we should rarely, if ever, affix such adjectives as "mere," "bare," "brute," "dead," "abstract," to his expressions.

In the first place, take the word "mere." Any one who will take the trouble to notice the use of this word as applied to an opponent's doctrine cannot fail, I think, to be convinced that it is doing a wondrous amount of harm. It has, of course, important uses as applied to one's own doctrine, but I think I can show by a few examples that when used in characterizing an opponent's opinion it is very apt to express, primarily, irritation and the attempt to ridicule, to threaten or to embarrass an opponent. If it does not possess these implications, it is pleonastic, like any oath. It is especially scathing when coupled with such words as "brute," "bare," or "empty," "abstract," "dead." So, for example:

A writer is discoursing on the deep wealth of the emotional life. His opponent straightway aims and discharges his heavy artillery at the absurdity, fickleness and triviality of "mere sentiment." Of course this is caricature, and not description, for "mere sentiment" is not what is meant.—Journal of Ethics.

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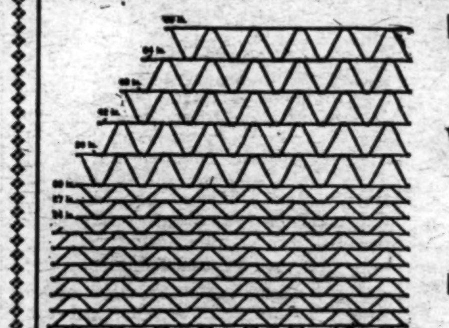

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12 13 p m	Lv......Greensboro......Ar	4 15 p m
11 55 a m	Ar......Greensboro......Lv	4 25 p m
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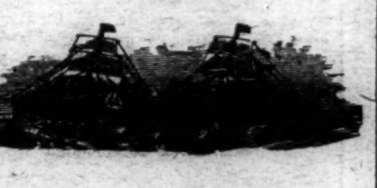

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DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.28 P. M., Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M., Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.19 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9.30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10.10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11.22 A. M.; 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M., 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.12 A. M., arrive Latta 10.32 A. M., Dillon 10.44 A. M., Rowland 11.01 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.20 P. M., Latta 6.35 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 3.00 P. M., Chadbourn 5.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 7.40 P. M.; leave Conway 8.30 A. M., Chadbourn 11.20 A. M.; arrive Hub 12.25 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.13 P. M., Manning 5.41 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.17 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.00 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M.; 5.55 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 7.55 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.20 P. M., Hartsville — P. M., Bennettsville 9.15 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.50 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.00 A. M. Bennettsville 7.00 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.02 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 4.45 P. M., Hartsville 2.15 P. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington Sunday only at 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9.15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.58 P. M., 11.15 P. M., arrive Selma 2.50 P. M. 12.01 P. M., Smithfield 3.02 P. M., Dunn 3.40 P. M., Fayetteville 4.25 P. M., 1.10 A. M., Rowland 6.00 P. M. returning leave Rowland 11.01 A. M., Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., 9.40 P. M., Dunn 12.25 P. M., Smithfield 1.43 P. M. Selma 1.50 P. M., 10.55 P. M., arrive Wilson 1.06 P. M., 11.59 A. M.

Manchester & Augusta R. R. trains leave Sumter 4.29 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M., arrive Denmark 9.12 A. M. Returning, leave Denmark 4.17 P. M., Creston 5.13 P. M., Sumter 6.03 P. M. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 8.45 A. M., arrives Pregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10.00 A. M., arrives Creston 8.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 10.35 A. M., and arrive Lucknow 12.25 P. M. Returning, leave Lucknow 2.30 P. M., arrive 4.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.
mar 28 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro........	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston........	10 13	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern........	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 09	Morehead City.	7 42	7 47
P. M.			A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggists.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

PRESIDENT NAMED THE NEW WARSHIPS.

Spirited Rivalry Between Several States and Cities Settled—A Good Natured Contest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President to-day named the twelve new warships recently provided for by Congress, as follows:

Battleships — Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

Armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska and California.

Cruisers — Denver, Chattanooga, Des Moines, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland.

This settles a spirited rivalry which has been going on between several States and cities. Petitions by the hundred have been flowing into the White House and Navy Department ever since the new ships were provided for, urging the merits of the various names. The President and Secretary Long enjoyed the good natured contest, and in making the final determination consideration was given not only to the urgency of the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country. Georgia did not petition the Navy Department and it is believed that the choice of a Southern State was due to a desire by the President to compliment those whom he visited in his recent Southern trip.

The battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia are described in the act authorizing them as follows: Three sea-going coast line battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of about 13,500 tons, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $3,600,000 each.

The armored cruisers are similarly described, except that they are to cost $4,000,000 each, and are to have a displacement of 12,000 tons.

The cruisers Denver, Cleveland and others, are described as "protected cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $1,141,800 each.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT ON BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Backward Season—Unfavorable Effect On Distributive Trade—Prices Situation Still Favorable.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—*Bradstreets* of to-morrow will say:

The quieter tone of distributive trade is even more marked this week than last, testifying to the unfavorable effect upon retail trade and indirectly upon jobbing distribution of the cold, backward Spring and less favorable wheat crop advices. While reports as to the damage of Winter wheat are most numerous from the Southwest, the influence of the backward season, frost in the ground and other unfavorable conditions, have tended to moderate the hitherto very cheerful tone of advices from the Spring wheat States. Other features of the week are a further quieting down of the excitement in iron and steel. A strike of iron ore miners in the Lake Superior district seems likely to complicate the ore supply question. Strikes involving 15,000 men have been a feature of the week's operations.

Lumber is feeling the influence of expanding Spring demand at many markets and prices are very strong.

The situation in textiles is little changed. Cotton is slightly lower on a fuller crop movement, but manufactured goods are firm, though some speculative lots of gray cottons have been offered at concessions.

The situation as regards prices is still a very favorable one, the list of staples advancing or remaining steady being by far the most numerous, while bank clearings statistics, railroad earnings and all other obtainable measures of trade progress point to an immense business, speculative and otherwise, during the first quarter of the year 1899.

Throughout the West and Northwest, with few exceptions, complaint is made of unseasonable cold weather affecting distribution, particularly at retail. Accompanying these reports, however, are numerous statements that the business done during the first quarter was considerably in advance of that handled a year ago. Complaints of bad weather and roads are coming from the South, and in Texas trade and agricultural operations are unfavorably affected. New Orleans reports that Spring trade is likely to be disappointing for a like reason.

Business failures for the week number 190, exactly the same number as last week, but compared with 200 in this week a year ago, 232 in 1897; 231 in 1896 and 225 in 1895.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice April 5th, 1899.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Josie Alexander, Emma L Bryant, Idela Butler, Laura Cooper, J A Davis, Mary E Harris, Mamie Nichols, J L McLann, Alice Potter, Sudie Rodgers, Louise Ann Sterrett, Lena Whondle.

MEN'S LIST.

James Alston, B H Brown, Bodry Christian, (2), Jas E Davis, J H Biggs, J B Boss, H L Carrell, John W B Carson, E C Harris, J Walter Hawkins, K B Hardie, Peter J Hughes, A L Hall, Jno W Jones, J R Jones, John A Norman, Burt Puckett, J S Smith, Kalile Sallohe, T J Stokeley, J C Tomas, Jones Wilson (col), Mink Wilson.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Blanche Davis, Julia Gordon.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN,
Postmaster.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BOMBARDMENT OF SAMOAN VILLAGES.

Further Accounts of the Affair at Apia Between Natives and Warships.

GERMAN CONSUL TO BLAME.

Admiral Kautz Incensed—Feeling Against Germans—Details of Fighting—British Sailors Killed—The Native Loss Not Known.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

APIA, SAMOA, March 24, via San Francisco, April 7.—There have been lively times in Samoa during the past few days. The United States and British warships have shelled Mataafa's forces repeatedly and sailors have been landed in Apia to protect property. Numerous casualties have resulted on both sides. Malietoa has been crowned King. Admiral Kautz and the commanders of the British ships are anxiously awaiting advices from their governments, and in the meantime the shelling proceeds daily.

When Admiral Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia he spent two days in making inquiry, and then called a meeting of all the consuls and the senior officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting a proclamation was issued by the American admiral declaring that the so-called provincial government under Mataafa can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty and therefore cannot be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, and ordering Mataafa and his supporters to quietly go to their homes and respect the laws of the Berlin treaty. It was further ordered that the people ejected from their homes be returned, and the power of the naval force, it was stated, would be used against all who disregarded the rights of peaceably disposed people. The authority of the chief justice was upheld by the proclamation, and the admiral closed by saying he hoped there would be no occasion to use military power. The proclamation was signed by Admiral Kautz. This proclamation was taken to Mataafa and read to him by flag Lieutenant Miller. It was received in silence and no answer was made. Mataafa and his chiefs quietly left and went to the western portion of the municipality and it seemed as if they were about to obey the commands and return to their homes. The German consul, however, issued a counter-proclamation, in the Samoan language, which was distributed among the Mataafans. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Notice to all Samoans.

"By the proclamation of the admiral of the United States, dated March 11, it was made known that the three consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, as well the three commanders of men-of-war, are unanimous to no more recognize the provincial government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

"I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, the German consul general, continue to recognize the provincial government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my government.

(Signed) "ROSE,
"German Consul General."

Prepared for War.

The immediate result of this act was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the admiral's order and prevented any food supplies being brought into Samoa for the Malietoan natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors. Forces from the Philadelphia and Porpoise, under Lieutenants Brown and Cave, were landed to protect the loyal natives. On Tuesday, Mataafa, having failed to appear, Lieutenant Miller was sent to deliver an ultimatum. He was not allowed to see the chief, but delivered his message and retired. Everything looked ugly and British and American blue-jackets were landed in Apia to protect the consulates. Quick firing machines and small field pieces were also landed.

Hostilities Commenced

on Tuesday afternoon when half a dozen Malietoa men were captured by the Mataafans. They were taken to headquarters and bound. On Wednesday morning notice was spread that if no answer was received from Mataafa by 1 o'clock the Philadelphia would fire one of her large guns, followed by three one-minute guns. Mataafa sent no answer.

He and chis hiefs were buoyed by the German consul's proclamation and vague talk that Germany would support them; that it was the greatest nation on earth, invincible in war, and that Great Britain and America would never dare to engage Germany in conflict.

Signal guns were fired and the foreign population, of British and Americans, were taken on board their respective warships. Other nationalities went on board sailing vessels in the harbor. One hundred and seventy-five men and officers were landed, and at Admiral Kautz's request Captain Sturdy, of the Porpoise, assumed command of the combined forces on shore, Flag Lieutenant Miller, of the Philadelphia, assisting. Surgeons were landed from both ships, and Miss McCoy and Miss Forth, missionaries, volunteered as nurses. The whole native population sought protection behind the American lines. As soon as the land forces were stationed, the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell into the outskirts of Apia. The Royalist followed, with six-inch shells, and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and bombarded the village of Vaiusu, where large bodies of rebels were supposed to be. The church was smashed by a shell and the house of the manager of the German plantation damaged. The whole of the outskirts of Apia were shelled from the harbor, about seventy shells being fired before dark, when the firing ceased. A shell from the Philadelphia, which was sighted for 2,500 yards, unfortunately exploded after it had gone only 1,100 yards. It knocked over an outbuilding of the American consulate and damaged the veranda of the main building. One of the sailors was wounded in the leg.

British Attacked by Rebels.

About dusk the rebels made an attack on the Britishers at the Tivoli hotel. Their fire was returned, but it is not known how many were killed. About 2.30 A. M. the natives made a rush on the guaed at the Tivoli. Three British sailors were killed and one wounded. The native loss is unknown. At the request of the British a Maxim gun was sent from the Philadelphia to the British consulate and men to work it.

The next day a body of 300 Malitans had their rifles returned to them from the Porpoise and rendered good service in clearing the brush. The rebel village of Vaiaala was burned in order to prevent close approach to the consulate.

The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission, when Admiral Kautz ordered her captain to stay where he was and be ready to afford help to his countrymen. The Falke remained. During Thursday matters quieted. About dusk the Americans fired on a body of Matafans, but no one was killed.

Early Friday morning 200 rebels rushed up to within thirty yards of the consulate. The sailors behaved splendidly and the natives were repulsed. One American sailor was killed and one British sailor was shot in both legs. Major General Cutliffe, of the British army assisted in directing operations at the consulate.

Feeling Against Germans.

There is intense feeling against the Germans here and they are accused of spying and giving information to the rebels. One Marquardt, who has been drilling the natives, was arrested and sent on board the Falke, under the pledge of the German commander that he will not be allowed to land. A half-caste named Taylor has been arrested as a spy and is in irons on the Porpoise. H. J. Moore, an American, is confined to his store under suspicion of being a Mataafa sympathizer.

Saturday and Sunday were quiet. The Tivoli hotel has been mined in case it becomes necessary to blow it up and two German lights from the shore is the signal to shell it. Sunday a body of native foreigners came upon a Mataafa crowd, killing eight and wounding twenty of them, when the rebels fled.

For several days the German warship Falke persistently kept in the way, so as to incommode the fire of the British ships. Finally Admiral Kautz compelled her to move inside the harbor entrance, out of the way.

March 23.—King Tanumafili Malietoa was crowned king of Samoa and Mulinuu. The ceremony was attended by United States and British representatives. A procession marched through Apia headed by the band of the Philadelphia. The German officials were conspicuous by their absence.

Admiral Kautz Angry.

The Associated Press correspondent had an interview with Admiral Kautz yesterday. He spoke quite freely of the situation and considers that he has been grossly insulted by the German consul general issuing his counter-proclamation. The admiral takes the stand that the Berlin treaty which he is instructed by his government to uphold, does not make any provision whatever for a provisional government. His instructions are to carry out the treaty in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular representatives. The admiral is very wroth with the German consul and blames him entirely for the present attitude of the rebels, as the natives were obeying his command to retire to their homes when the German proclamation was issued.

The News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The officials of the State and Navy Deparments were deeply interested in the account of the details of the rising at Apia as set out in the Associated Press dispatches received via San Francisco. So far nothing of an official character has been received by them, and the same is true of the German and British embassies. In this state of affairs, the officials were unprepared to express any opinion as to the merits of the actions of the respective parties in Samoa for publication.

It may be noted that in carrying out the wishes of the American and British officials at Apia, leaving the Germans out of the calculation, Admiral Kautz has taken direct issue with the contention of the German government that the majority shall not control, but the best opinion here is that, as the admiral acted to meet an emergency threatening life and property, and also acted in the direction of a strict enforcement of the terms of the Berlin treaty, his attitude must be held to be unexceptionable. At any rate, it is apprehended, that regardless of the diplomatic disputation now going on between the three capitals—Washington, London and Berlin—Admiral Kautz's vigorous action is likely to clear the way for the action of the proposed commission, by practically restoring the *status quo ante bellum*.

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

Chaotic Political Situation—Mass Meetings—The Government Officials Denounced—Violent Threats.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGSTON, JA., April 7.—The council adjourned to-day, leaving the political situation almost chaotic. the representatives having passed a vote of censure on the officers of the government and having adopted a resolution demanding their removal, including the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming.

Last night, throughout the rural parishes, mass meetings were held and effigies of Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the colonies, Governor Hemming and Mr. Palache, a representative who at the final crisis voted with the government and who holds a government appointment, were burned. There were no other violent developments, but the leaders are reported to be formulating a monster popular ultimatum to the imperial government, demanding the restoration of the original autonomous constitution of 1866, with the alternative of annexation to the United States. The agitators say that if both demands are refused and a coercive policy is maintained serious trouble may develop.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT

For the Week Ending Monday, April 7, 1899.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending April 7:

	1899.	1898.
Net receipts at all U. S ports during the week	70,635	76,194
Total receipts to this date	7,655,604	7,968,614
Exports for week	50,201	147,778
Total exports to date	6,198,865	6,241,407
Stock in all U. S. ports	791,128	766,668
Stock at all interior towns	397,997	372,179
Stock in Liverpool	1,718,000	1,219,000
American afloat for Great Britain	80,000	161,000

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week, are $2.051,308,811; per cent. increase 59.7. Exclusive of New, York $659,502,588; per cent. increase 30.2.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

ANOTHER FATAL NEW YORK FIRE.

Thirteen Persons Lost Their Lives and Seven Others Were Injured.

TWO RESIDENCES BURNED.

Fire Broke Out at Two O'clock in the Morning—Cause Unknown—Talk of Incendiarism—The Firemen Did Good Work.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews at No. 2 East 67th street, and twelve persons sleeping in the house were burned to death. Firebrands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, No. 3 East 69th street, two blocks distant, setting fire to the house and causing the death of a servant. All of the thirteen bodies have been recovered. The dead are: Wallace C. Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Company; Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, wife of Wallace C. Andrews; Mrs. Georgiana Boyton St. John, wife of Mrs. Andrews' brother; Camalie C. St. John, an official of the New York Steamheating Company. Orson St. John, aged 7 years; Wallace St. John, aged three years; Frederic St. John, aged 13 months; Nellie Boland, Mary Flannagan, Eva Peterson, Late Downing, Marie Roth, Annie Neary, all servants. Mrs. Mary Loughlin, aged 50 years, housekeeper in the Adams establishment, died from suffocation and burns.

Two servants are in a serious condition in the Presbyterian hospital, and one may die. These two, Alice White, a cook, and Jenny Burns, laundress, were the only inmates of the Andrews house who escaped alive.

The list of injured at the Adams fire numbered seven, among them being Mrs. Isabelle Adams, wife of Albert J. Adams, wounded in the back, burned, suffering from shock.

Discovery of the Fire.

Whether the fire started from an explosion of a lamp or of gas has not yet been determined, but when it was first discovered at 2 o'clock this morning the flames seemed to burst from all parts of the house at once. Policeman McKnight, of the East 67th street station, was at Fifth avenue and 66th street, in front of the Havemeyer home, when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in 67th street. He ran with all haste to the spot and found tongues of fire leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews house and half way across the street. He tried to break in the door and arouse the inmates of the house, but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer to arouse the family of the Rothschilds, in the adjoining house, No. 4, he sent in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived they saw it was impossible to try and gain an entrance to the Andrews house by the front door and they then made an attempt through the Rothschilds' house. Firemen Charles Fay, of Engine 39, Jacobs, of Hook and Ladder No 16. and John H. Corr went up together. They managed to get in the rear rooms of the third floor and found Mrs. St. John and her three-year old son Wallace, unconscious on the floor, their night clothes almost burned off. They were quickly taken into the Rothschilds' house. Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms.

Firemen's Fruitless Efforts.

The firemen made repeated efforts to get to the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building if satuated with oil could hardly have burned more fiercely. Like most New York dwellings it was high and narrow, and encased on two sides by solid brick walls, and the effect was like a great chimney. The flames roared and cracked, and shot into the air a distance of a hundred feet or more, throwing a great fiery spray over the roofs of the surrounding houses. Several times these caught fire, but the firemen and servants were on the roofs with water and chemicals and extinguished the flames.

All efforts to arouse the inmates in time to save themselves were fruitless, and aside from Mrs. St. John, the only persons who got out of the house alive were the two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared at the upper windows. Before the firemen could raise ladders to reach them the women climbed out upon the sills. With all their strength the firemen cried to the women not to jump, but the women were past heeding warning. Jennie Burns leaped out. She turned over and over and fell almost directly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places. The other woman, when she saw the fate of her friend, hesitated for a moment, then, as the smoke thickened, she too jumped. She fell upon a rear extension of the building and was picked up unconscious and severely injured.

Adams House Fired.

While the fire in the Andrews house was raging, great clouds of sparks were carried with the wind and a brand flew into an open window of the house of Albert J. Adams. It caught in a curtain and instantly the room was ablaze. A servant at the window is thought to have been Mary Laughlin, for her dead body was found later at the foot of the stairs leading from the fourth floor to the roof. Tightly clasped in her arms was the family pet dog.

When the Adams house caught fire a number of the policemen, firemen and a large number of the people who were at the other fire rushed around to 69th street. The policemen knocked on the doors and finally gained an entrance into the Adams house and got the family out without serious injury. The servants were frantic in their efforts to escape, and Mary Malloy and Minnie Bogue jumped from the rear of the fourth floor to the extension, from which they were taken down. Nellie Quinn was cut off on the fourth floor, and appeared at a front window about to jump. The crowd yelled to her to wait, but there was no time, as flames were licking her clothes. The desperate woman put her hand over her eyes and jumped, as she thought, to the ground, but instead landed on the roof of the bow window one story below and lay there stunned.

Policemen Louis C. Wagner, McInery and Hillman saw the woman's peril, and running into the house at No. 5 went to the fourth floor. Wagner was held by the heels and he made a thrilling rescue of the frantic woman.

The firemen managed to confine the fire in this house to the third and fourth floors. The body of Mary Loughlin was found at the foot of the stairs leading to the roof.

Rumors that the fire was of incendiary origin were investigated during the day and found to have their basis in the fact that there was a quarrel among the servants in Mr. Andrews' country home last Summer, resulting in the discharge of one of the servants.

One of the domestics received an anonymous letter last week which she showed to the police, but it contained no threats and was dismissed as being a trivial matter.

The amount of damage to property is estimated at about $220,000, pretty well covered by insurance.

Mr. St. John arrived in New York at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad. He went at once to his home, perfectly ignorant of the reasons which caused the sudden summons for him to New York, and when he saw the ruins of his house and was told of the horrible fate of his wife and three children he bore up manfully, though it was apparent that he had to summon all his strength to do it. It is expected that Mr. St. John will take the bodies of his wife and children and those of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews to Willoughby, Ohio, tomorrow for interment.

FOURTH NEW JERSEY.

Mustered Out at Greenville, South Carolina, and Stole All They Could Lay Their Hands On.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, April 7.—A special to the *Journal* from Greenville, S. C., says:

The Fourth New Jersey, which was mustered out here yesterday and left during the afternoon for home, terrorized the communities through which they passed, firing volleys from the cars with their revolvers and made a bad name for themselves at various points by stealing all they could lay their hands on. A vender of army badges and camp souvenirs had ten watches and sixty badges stolen.

At Chester, the Jersey soldiers stood off the crowd of spectators with a volley of revolver shots and then raided the waiting and lunch rooms, carrying off all they could find.

They are reported to have also stolen a bicycle at Chester. Many of the men were drunk when they left here and the reports indicate they became more intoxicated as they proceeded. The officers of the regiment were with the men.

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE RACE.

A Twenty-four Hour Contest in New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Thirty-three men started in the 24-hour go-as-you-please race at the Grand Central Palace at 10 o'clock to-night. Guerrero, the Mexican, took the lead and covered the first mile in 5.40, finishing up two miles in 13.02. The Mexican cut out a wonderfully fast pace and held the lead up to the third mile, which was finished in 19.20. Peter Hegel nan then went past the leader in easy fashion. Hegelman sustained the lead up to the end of the twelfth mile.

A CABINET SESSION.

Situation in the Philippines and Payment of Spain Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The cabinet was in session only an hour to-day. The method of making the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain was talked over and although no conclusion was reached, it is expected that the transfer will be made by a draft on the treasury to be delivered to any representative whom the Spanish government may designate.

The situation in the Philippines was also discussed and telegrams was read to the effect that Aguinaldo was reorganizing his army north of his late capital.

WARM WIRELETS.

Mercer University defeated Wake Forest baseball team at Macon, Ga., by a score of 15 to 1.

Vice President Hobart showed considerable improvement last night, his enforced rest for the past few days benefitting him.

The jury which is to decide the fate of Mrs. Annie E. George, accused of the murder of George D. Saxton, at Canton, Ohio, was completed yesterday afternoon.

The Cuban generals have officially decided to reinstate General Maximo Gomez as commander-in-chief. They also decided to appoint an executive board of three generals to assist him in distributing the $3,000,000, in the details of disarming and in the organization of the rural police for the province.

The Happiest Man In the World.

The more nations I make the acquaintance of the more deeply confirmed I get in this conviction that the Frenchman, with all his faults and shortcomings, is the happiest man in the world. Of course the wealthy classes have everywhere found the way of enjoying life more or less, but to the observer of national characteristics these classes are uninteresting. Good society is good society everywhere. For a study give me the masses of the people, and it is among the masses in France that, after all, I find the greatest amount of happiness. The Frenchman is a cheerful philosopher. He knows best of all how to live and enjoy life. Moderate in all his habits, he partakes of all the good things that nature has placed at his disposal without ever making a fool of himself.—Max O'Rell in North American Review.

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PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Rust Proof Oats.
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e 1 tf

HOOP IRON.

350 BUNDLES HOOP IRON
50 BARRELS GLUE.
10 BARRELS BUNGS.
25 BALES BATTING.
100 BUNDLES RIVETS.
475 BALES HAY.
720 BUSHELS MEAL.
940 BUSHELS CORN.
430 BUSHELS OATS.
140 BAGS COFFEE.
100 BOXES QUININE.
75 BOXES PEPPER.

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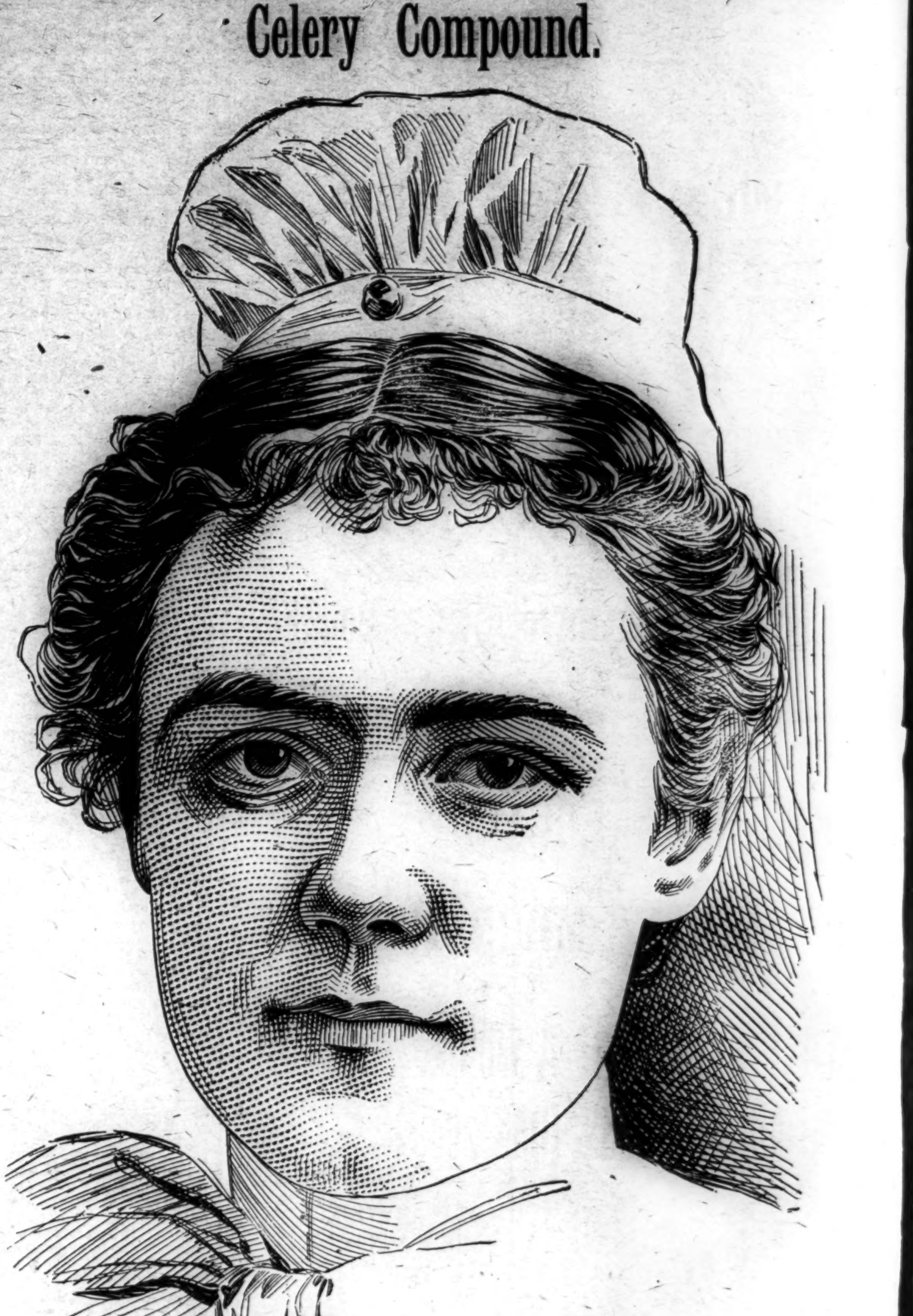
apr 2 tf

BEST FOR THE SICK.

Nurses and Doctors are Now Prescribing Paine's Celery Compound.



Every woman is said to make a good nurse.

The opportunity to try is certainly forced on every woman at some time in her life, and when the time comes and sickness enters her home, she should know exactly what to do. She can follow no better advice than the expert counsel of physicians and trained nurses who every day see before their eyes the wonderful results of Paine's celery compound among their sick, debilitated, and nervously exhausted patients.

Paine's celery compound is the only spring medicine that has the confidence of, and is used and prescribed by nurses and physicians.

For years they have seen patients under their care rapidly recover health and vigor from the use of this wonderful restorative.

Miss Cora Smith, whose portrait is given here, tells of her experience with this great spring remedy. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Northwestern Hospital School for Nurses at Minneapolis. She writes:

"During the past five years I have found that where the system was run down, nothing was so good as Paine's celery compound. The doctors have often prescribed it to patients under my charge, and I have noted the very satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend it to my friends."

Miss Georgiana Dean, who is a graduated nurse from the Francis Willard National Temperance Hospital of Chicago, says:

"In my experience as trained nurse, I have often observed that where a patient has been very weak, Paine's celery compound has quickly returned him to his wonted vigor, whenever the physician has prescribed it."

Paine's celery compound is now the only spring remedy demanded by thoughtful men and women. It has pushed aside the countless, unscientific, catch-penny preparations that have no standing among reputable physicians and nurses. No other remedy has so wonderful a record for effectively and lastingly curing those diseases that result from deranged nerves and impure blood. It has displaced all other spring remedies, in the opinions of the best class of druggists and physicians and the great mass of intelligent people who judge of a remedy by its results more than by what it claims for itself.

Thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors of Paine's celery compound and by newspapers and medical journals from men and women in every walk of life, all telling one experience—the immediate relief and perfect cure effected by Paine's celery compound.

The best physicians openly endorse it, use it, recommend it and authorize the public use of their statements that Paine's celery compound, in case after case, cures rheumatism and kindred diseases, purifies the blood, regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, and rejuvenates the fagged-out or diseased nervous system.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Turpentine Still and Fixtures complete. For sale low. The Worth Co. apr 7 tf

Photographic Notice—I will be out of the city for a while. Reserve your orders for me. Special inducement when I come. U. C. Ellis, Photographer. ma 26 tf

For Sale—Horse, Buggy and Harness. Apply to Jno. S. McEachern's Feed Store, 211 Market street. mar 19 tf

Music for receptions, balls, sociables and other entertainments furnished by John Francisco's String Band (colored). John Francisco, Italian Harpist, leader. Residence No. 204 Walnut street, Wilmington, N. C. mar 18 tf

V. Cammariero has received two additional musicians to join with him for the formation of a Band, consisting of Harp, Violin and Flute, under name of Baltimore Italian String Band, and are open for engagements at 614 South Front street. Call on or address him when in need of the Band's services. mar 18 tf

I am not in business for fun. All consignments promptly sold; enquiries cheerfully answered. My business is to sell all products to the interest of the producer. I deal in Groceries, Cotton, Spirits, Tar and Rosin. T. D. Love, 24 North Water street. ma 8 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

For Sale—At Burgaw, in good order, one 15 horse-power Engine and Boiler, one 50 saw Cotton Gin, one Brooks Press. Apply to The Worth Co. fe 28 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 22 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

NEW LIVERY.

I have received a new lot of Horses, Buggies etc., and am here to do business. When you want to buy or hire give me a trial. A good supply on hand to select from at all times.

F. T. MILLS.

ma 5 tf

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IF YOU BEGIN RIGHTLY. SAVE SOME PORTION OF YOUR WAGES WEEKLY; DEPOSIT AMOUNTS REGULARLY IN THE

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WHERE IT WILL BE PERFECTLY SECURE AND CAN BE DRAWN WHEN WANTED. IF LEFT THERE WILL ACCUMULATE BY EARNING INTEREST WITH SURPRISING RAPIDITY. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS OF $5.00 OR MORE. SAVING ACCOUNTS CAN BE OPENED BY DEPOSITING TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ma 23 tf

Wall Paper....

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OUR Tailoring Department

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Ask any Good Housekeeper

WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT

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And they will tell you just what we have been telling you for years: THAT IT IS THE BEST THING of its kind they ever used.

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100 bbls New River Mullets.
200 bags Coffee.
250 boxes Job Tobacco,

And lots of other goods. Write for prices or samples.

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12 Market street,
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